

JAPANESE PROTEST WORRIES THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY BRYAN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A delicate situation confronts the Wilson administration as a result of the protest of the Japanese ambassador against the proposed Allen Land Bill in the California legislature, as the word has reached the state department that there is strong sentiment throughout California in favor of the measure and that it has the approval of Governor Johnson.

Representatives Baker, Curry, Knowland and Hayes called on Secretary of State Bryan yesterday afternoon and told him of the sentiment existing in California. While they would not discuss the subject for publication, they

made it plain that a majority of them favored the legislation and further intimated that Secretary Bryan will have a hard time blocking the passage of the bill in question.

Secretary Bryan insists that no formal protest against the bill has been filed by the Japanese ambassador, but it is known that the ambassador politely informed him that such legislation would be objectionable to Japan. Formal protest would surely be forthcoming should the bill be passed and this fact is understood to have been imparted to Mr. Bryan.

The question will be brought up at the cabinet meeting next Tuesday and it is believed President Wilson then will take an active part in solving the problem.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Another appeal was sent to President Wilson at Washington today by the American colony here, for the removal of Ambassador Wilson. The message to the President declared that Ambassador Wilson's usefulness to Mexico had been ruined by his open friendliness for the Huerta administration.

Ambassador Wilson stoutly denies the charges made against him and asserts that those who are demanding his removal form but a small part of the American colony, who, he says, are disgruntled because certain demands made by them upon the ambassador were not heeded.

President Huerta is strongly guarded day and night at the palace, while General Felix Diaz, now considered an enemy of Huerta, is fortified in his castle-like home with cannon on the roof and soldiers all around it. The underground in the capital seems to be running toward another street battle between the palace and outside forces, which may break at any moment.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

BOSTON, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—War between the forces of Don Emilio Aguinaldo and Manuel Quezon for control of the Philippines is predicted by Walter R. MacDonald, lately acting United States consul at Singapore.

He was told in Manila that Americans and Filipinos are expecting the Philippines to be declared free and independent on July 4 next.

"They told me," said MacDonald, "that Aguinaldo is busily engaged in the interior, organizing a formidable army, while Manuel Quezon, now Delegate to Congress at Washington, mobilizing his forces. None but the lower classes, as they are referred to there, are anxious for independence. The best people want the United States to retain control of the islands for years to come at least."

"They believe that peace and safety will be assured only through the government of the islands by the United States. Business men there generally are of the opinion that if President Wilson can get an unbiased opinion of the conditions on the islands he will defer any attempt to give freedom to the Philippine Islanders."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—There is no likelihood that President Wilson will interfere with the military organizations at Hawaii and the Canal Zone permanently on a war footing. While the President is being urged to revoke the executive order issued by his predecessor, Mr. Taft, and since the change of administration affirmed by Secretary of War Garrison, authorizing the maintenance of the line organizations as maximum strength, the "small army" delegation in congress contends that, if it be necessary to keep more soldiers in Hawaii, the Philippines and the Canal Zone, these should be secured in further drafts from home stations.

The President may be forced to give way to this argument, in part at least, but the representative of The Advertiser is assured that the additional two thousand men will be provided for Hawaii, the Pearl Harbor defenses further strengthened and the previous policy of the war department with regard to the protection of the Pacific islands and the Pacific Coast continued without change.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Pacific Mail Company's intermediate liner China, Captain Hans Thompson, sailed yesterday for the Far East, with the usual number of passengers and a full cargo.

There were four bride couples among the passengers and the wharf was white with rice long before the sailing hour. The newly-weds included Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Darrach, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Lange and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hayner.

The passengers included a number of missionaries for China and Japan and a number of insular employees returning to the Philippines.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

DUBLIN, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The one topic of discussion here is the coming retirement of the Earl of Aberdeen from Dublin Castle. As Viceroy, Lord Aberdeen has been most successful despite the fact that he had to face the open hostility of the Ulster Unionists, many of whom lost no opportunity to hamper his administration and particularly his efforts to harmonize discordant racial and religious interests.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

BOSTON, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Detectives acting for the commonwealth are engaged in a nationwide hunt for D. Henry Alsworth, the divorced husband of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, now in Plymouth jail awaiting trial for the murder of her second husband, Admiral Eaton.

Alsworth is believed to be the mysterious man who visited Mrs. Eaton just before the admiral died from arsenic, made up as "rough on rats."

KUHIO AND KINNEY MAKE SUGAR TALK TO THE PRESIDENT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A strong fight is being made here against the attempts to smuggle a free sugar clause into the tariff bill on any pretext.

Jonah Kalaunui, the Hawaiian delegate, and W. A. Kinney of Honolulu had a long talk with President Wilson yesterday in the course of which they declared that a free sugar after three years with a one cent a pound rate in the tariff law in the interim would cripple the sugar industry in Hawaii, it not wreck it, and that anything below 1.21 cents per pound would destroy the industry.

HONOLULU WILL SHUT UP SHOP LONG ENOUGH TO FILE PROTEST AGAINST ANY FREE SUGAR POLLY.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

A unique mass meeting, of vast importance to Hawaii, has been called for tomorrow morning on the roof garden of the Alexander Young Hotel. The banks of Honolulu will suspend business for this gathering, the stock exchange will close, trust companies have decided to cease operations, wholesale houses of all kinds will pause in the midst of their work and the big retail establishments will interrupt business, too, as far as possible, to allow all Honolulu to join in the mass meeting. It is to be a general public demonstration to back Governor Carter as Washington delegate from Hawaii in carrying on the sugar protection committee's campaign against free sugar and, more than that, it is to give public voice to Hawaii's protest against being the victim of a national policy fraught with even more harmful possibilities, in the opinions of the leaders of the campaign, than those involved in realization of the picture painted by the late Claus Spreckels when he declared he would live to see grass growing in the streets of Honolulu.

As the campaign has progressed it has taken a broader scope, and the committee has constantly been receiving and evolving new arguments, and new evidence of the public awakening to the danger that confronts the Islands. Chairman Carter has figured out, as a sample of what might be expected for Honolulu under free sugar, what would have been the result last year if Hawaii had been treated the same as Cuba, which, under a preferential agreement, has an advantage in the American market.

"For once we had a coincidence of high prices and a very large crop," said Carter, "and the figures show dividends of \$400,000. If we had had to compete with Cuba, on her basis, competing with the other foreign crops and paying the tariff she pays we should have been over three millions in a hole in one year, with Hawaii getting all the benefit of the tariff of \$1.85 against the European crop."

What Is Being Done.

The mass meeting will be in part for the purpose of reporting upon the work done by and through the protection committee. The volume of work has increased from day to day, as the local press has reported proceedings and given discussions which have been a great education to many people. In public meetings and by correspondence also, public sentiment has been aroused, until offers of aid began coming in from many unexpected sources. Before the matter was agitated, not many people seemed to realize that legislation was threatened which might bring ruin to the whole community for years. As the retail merchants and others not directly interested in sugar began to see a prospect of ruin for the King streets campaign, with "To Let" signs, they woke up to some real hustling. Their clerks and employees followed suit, and the hustling took the form of letter writing.

Statistics and "S. O. S."

The thousands of letters that have been sent out are of great variety in style and appeal. From the big firms have gone thousands of carefully prepared statements of the case, backed by statistics. From organizations, such as the civic federations, have gone appeals based more upon civic and patriotic grounds, while hundreds of individuals have made their pleas in personal style. The number of the latter is hard to estimate, as many writers do not inform the committee about their letters. Some of their possible efficacy is in the fact, if the opinion of the committee for in the personal letters which Mr. Carter is to make, it will be a great aid to him to know as much as possible about what letters may have been received by men with whom he may be talking. He will have a big job keeping track of them, but is preparing a systematized card index plan, and giving so much study to the matter that he will have a head full of personal material, as well as sugar arguments, when he goes.

New York Leads Now.

During the past week New York passed California as the State to which the largest number of letters was sent. In each State, most of the letters were to the metropolis. From the present appearances of the indexes, it appears that more than a thousand letters have gone to New York City alone. A majority, of course, are the letters of business men to the firms from whom they buy merchandise. They are based to a large extent on Hawaii's right to be heard as a community which buys \$29,000,000 worth of material a year from the mainland. This explains why San Francisco comes next to New York in the number of letters. Between the two metropolises of the East and West, scarcely a city of importance is left out of the list to receive letters from here about the sugar tariff.

Washington, D. C., is the third on the list. A majority of the missives sent there are to members of the senate and house. These are of a very influential character in many cases. Letters have gone from Honolulu to members of the cabinet and to members of both the senate and house, from men who were their college classmates, room-

mates or former business partners, and a number from relatives. President Wilson is in the card index. In many of the Washington letters, a broader argument is made than in the business letters, and in this view of the matter, a position in the sugar tariff controversy has an aspect of possible great international significance.

A Great World Issue.

"The acquisition of Pearl Harbor during the Cleveland administration was an event noted with great interest by Germany, Great Britain, Japan and other world powers," said Carter. "Since then it has been more and more apparent that the great Pacific Ocean is to be the scene of greatest future world commerce. In the friendly rivalry for commercial supremacy, it is a question which of the great nations shall keep the lead. Hawaii is the only point in the Pacific where American influence has held its own. The American influence radiating from these islands is a power for the commercial good of the whole nation. Weakening that influence by destroying the industry upon which it must necessarily be based, would be poor statesmanship. There are other points in the Pacific where other nations are active. So that aside from the economic conditions involved, Hawaii's case involves a test of the sagacity of a statesman'smanship in a very broad sense."

MAGUIRE ASKED TO HAVE HIS JOB BACK

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILLO, April 6.—The members of the board of supervisors were much surprised last Wednesday when they received a letter from Auditor Maguire informing them that he had enough of a life of idleness and that he desired again to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow in the office of the county auditor. Maguire, a couple of weeks ago had leave of absence granted him, at his own request, for the time of the investigation of the charges against him, the change of mind was a bit peculiar.

The request was couched in the following language:

"At a recent meeting of your honorable board a leave of absence was granted me from the office of auditor of the County of Hawaii. I beg to advise you that I am now prepared to resume my duties as auditor."

"Purely wanted the request granted instantly, but Yates wanted the eyes and nose called on the motion."

Kanaloa wanted to know from the deputy county attorney, who was present, whether the board should, as a matter of law, grant the request.

Couldn't Keep Him Out.

"It seems to me that the auditor, as an elective officer, has the right to assume the duties of his office in spite of anything that the board can do," retorted Heen. "When he asked for leave, he did so for the time during which certain proceedings were pending; and still I don't see how his taking charge of his office can be prevented. Suppose the board denies his request; he can walk into his office, anyhow, and what can the board do?"

Yates wanted Maguire's original letter, asking for leave, read again. It asked for leave until the investigation of the charges had been completed.

"As the request was made by the auditor for a period until the end of the investigation, and as the investigation has not been completed, I do not wish to grant the request," said Lyman.

"I do not wish to say that he is guilty. I sincerely trust that he may be able to prove himself innocent of the charges against him; but I voted in favor of granting the leave until the charges had been removed, and they have not been removed."

Yates said that he took exactly the same view as did Lyman. In addition, he wanted to call attention to the fact that Baird had been engaged for three or four months to take charge of the auditor's office.

"Who made that promise?" demanded Ewaliko.

We did so on the basis of Maguire's request," said Yates.

"I don't see how any member of the board could make such a contract," insisted Ewaliko.

"There was no contract," retorted Yates. "Maguire caused as much expense in this connection that a special meeting was called mainly to take up his request."

A Peculiar Fix.

"Of course, by law we cannot keep him away from his office," said Kanaloa, "but the board has been placed in a very peculiar position. While the investigation is pending, and particularly since then indictments have been returned, we are not in a position to accept the communication at this time, although, as an elective officer, he is entitled to return to his office. The right thing for Maguire to do would be to give up his request to the board until such time when he is clear from all the charges. For this reason I do not favor accepting the present proposition of Maguire's, giving him possession of the office, while the investigation is going on. As a matter of policy he should keep out until the charges have been silenced."

"He can run the office whether the supervisors grant his request or not," argued Ewaliko. "We are now paying double bills. If Maguire comes back, we save the \$106.66 which we are now paying Baird. If we want to cut down expenses, by golly, we want a man to go and work. If he is convicted, he must go to jail, then it is time enough to appoint another auditor."

"One of the objects of the special meeting was to consider Maguire's request to give him leave until the investigation was over," said Lyman. "As the investigation is not over, I cannot vote to grant his present request. It is not a question of money but of the position which we will place the board in. Possibly it was not necessary for Maguire to ask the board for leave in the first place, but since he did so, he should live up to it."

A Constitutional Point.

"I have another point which I wish to impose on the members," announced Ewaliko. "The Organic Act provides that deputies must be appointed by the

department heads, and we have appointed a clerk without reference to the department head. We have made a big mistake, and it is up to us to correct it, and not to continue to overlook our authority."

"The heads have authority to appoint deputies and assistants," said Heen. "There is, however, nothing in the law to prevent the board from appointing a clerk whose duties it is to check up the matters of any office. There is no question in mind but that the board can appoint such an officer."

"According to the advice of the attorney, the auditor can go into his office no matter what we do," said Kanaloa. "Therefore, I think we will be foolish if we oppose the request."

"We will be foolish if we grant it," said Yates. "Maguire should live up to his word and not belittle the board."

"You can explain what you think by your vote," interrupted Ewaliko. "I have the privilege to express myself on the floor," retorted Yates. "Not to attack persons," said Ewaliko.

Could Grab the Books.

At this point Deputy Auditor Ben Brown broke in with the most sensational point of the entire discussion. "If the auditor comes back, and I have the books, and he demands them back, must I return them?" he wanted to know.

"I think so," answered Heen. "He has title to the office. If Maguire, in contradiction of his former request, wishes to return to his office, the board cannot stop him, but it can, if it so wishes, go on record as to its feelings, and can refuse to consider the communication. If the board wants to keep him out of the office, the proper step is to have twenty-five citizens in attestation of proceedings."

"But if there are books which have been subpoenaed by the grand jury, who will be responsible for these books?" asked Brown.

"The auditor is entitled to anything there is in his office," said Heen. "Suppose the prosecuting officer depends on me to hold these books for him, and Maguire demands them, what shall I do?"

"You can hold the books and let him bring suit," advised Heen.

The motion to turn down the letter was passed, Kanaloa, Kealoha, Lyman and Yates voting in favor thereof, and Ewaliko, Purdy and Kanehailua in the negative.

STEEL FRAMES RISING FOR GREAT 1915 PALACE

Scores of persons watched the anchoring yesterday of the first of the 125 arches to be installed in the building of the great Palace of Machinery, the largest exhibit structure proposed on the exposition site, says the San Francisco Examiner, March 27.

Two giant "travelers" were used in placing the seventy-five-foot truss, which rises one hundred feet from the floor of the immense structure. It is estimated seven million feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the trusses, and the building will be six times as large as the old Mechanics' Pavilion and will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

The arched trusses are being made, and as quickly as ready will be put in place. The traveling cranes built to raise them have a lifting capacity of twenty-three tons each.

The building will be the greatest example of frame construction and engineering ever attempted on the Pacific Coast. It will be completed one year before the exposition gates are opened. Six thousand applications for concessions have been filed, and concessions will expend more than two million dollars in preparing their attractions.

"It is safe to predict," said Director Burt, "that this division will represent an investment of ten million dollars and the employment of 7000 people, which is far in excess of previous expositions. We will accept only that which represents the best in the amusement world. Small, uninteresting side-shows are eliminated."

SOLONS TO RE-ENACT \$10,000 APPROPRIATION

"Eureka!" (in effect) cried the senate judiciary committee, yesterday morning.

The judiciary committee had discovered some government official who had not spent all the money that was appropriated for him during the last session of the legislature. The official was Chief Justice Robertson. But then, he had an excuse.

The legislature of 1911 passed an appropriation of \$10,000 to copy the records of the supreme court and of other courts, a task that was made imperative through the value of the records and the fact that they were rapidly fading.

As a communication to the judiciary committee the chief justice stated that owing to the fact that while the court occupied other quarters the records had been kept in the archives building where there were no facilities for copying them and that this had consequently not been done.

He wished to know whether the appropriation was a continuing one or whether it had lapsed. The committee decided to introduce a bill making it continuing until expended.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

CETTINJE, April 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Open defiance of the cur demands by the European Powers that they stop the Montenegro bombardment of Scutari is seen here today in a stirring statement attributed to King Nicholas of Montenegro. "Scutari is my future capital," he is quoted as saying. "I not only intend to take Scutari but I intend to keep it. We are fighting for existence against dire poverty. It is better to die fighting than to go on living as we now."

Austria Excited.

VIENNA, April 4.—(Associated Press Cable to the Star-Bulletin)—The Viennese newspapers, hysterically enraged at Montenegro's attitude, threaten independent action by Austria if the demonstration of the Powers is insufficient to check King Nicholas.

WILSON WILL BE RIGHT ON HAND GENERAL FUNSTON IS TAKING HOLD

WILL OCCUPY ROOMS IN THE CAPITOL CLOSE BESIDE CONGRESS' ELBOW.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—President Wilson will be right on hand at the Capitol during the forthcoming extra session of congress. Official innovation Wilson is really going to occupy rooms always cause Washington to pause. This one, as proposed, furnishes a theme for conversation with regard to the extra session. "Executive interference," by Thunberg, "runs the stickler for propriety." He will find himself the subject of a month of indignant debate in the senate, a month that with better propriety could have been devoted to a tariff bill.

There is great uncertainty over what the outcome will be. When the matter was first broached some weeks ago, Washington said Mr. Wilson might change his mind when he had actually settled on the White House and heard what practical legislators thought about his proposal. The matter was dismissed as something not worth worrying about.

But visits to the Capitol appear to figure in President Wilson's scheme of exercising leadership for the American people. Presidents have long been regarded as the leaders of their political parties and there has long been talk about a President being President of all the people. As Governor of New Jersey Mr. Wilson announced that he expected to be the leader of the people in the state. He appears to have a similar idea as to the people of the United States when he is President.

He will go to the President's room at the Capitol, send for senators and representatives, talk over matters of legislation, and give an impetus to popular welfare.

Vice-Presidents Did It.

Vice Presidents have done likewise on a modest scale. Mr. Fairbanks, while Vice President, participated much in legislative councils. He had been a senator. Mr. Sherman, while Vice President, was at times especially active in counselling over legislation. He had been a member of the house for years.

The Vice President has a special room in the rear corridor of the senate, just across the President's Vice Presidential activities in legislation, however, have not been particularly conducted from this room and it has not been the custom of the Vice President to send for senators and representatives.

The Vice President's room is of real utility to him. The President's room was possibly built, when the north wing of the Capitol was constructed, with an idea of courtesy to the Executive and also for a balance with the Vice President. No partition to be shown, etc. It is a square, box-like compartment, magnificently frescoed, however, and probably the most beautifully finished room owned by the United States government anywhere.

High Art Plenty.

Fresco painters have wrought wonders in that room. They have put upon the walls likenesses of Washington's cabinet. In the ceiling is an allegorical figure, comprising the portrait of a woman, whose eyes seem focussed upon the spectator at whatever point in the room he may stand. But that President's room, with a special attendant seated at the door, is unoccupied by the President from one year's end to another, except for one day and that for an hour or so when a session of congress is about to adjourn. Sightseers want to look around the place and are given practically free access thereto. Senators walk within frequently and sit upon the red upholstered furniture, talking business and politics.

Presidents have long taken a hand in legislation but the congressional visitors at the White House or at the White House offices. A letter written the congressman, or if it be an immediate matter, he is telephoned for and he comes scurrying to the President's office. Hardly a congressman, whatever his politics, would demur at a Presidential summons.

Now President Wilson, instead of bringing senators and representatives to his office at the White House, proposes to bring them to his office at the Capitol.

Practical Effect Certain.

Senators and representatives will come to his office at the Capitol. In all probability the meeting will be cordial. Those summoned will discuss the matter more or less diplomatically among their colleagues—in the cloak-rooms and the corridors. There will be a high old time about the innovation, with one here and there denouncing it vigorously and, possibly, disposed to carry it into debate. But the practical effect is uncertain. An ex-senator from New England of a very practical turn of mind forecasted the situation in this wise:

"The President will go to the Capitol, perhaps. If he does, it will be only a few times. He will find his visits there are not practical. Men may begin to laugh about it. But the President will specify that little or nothing comes from these efforts and he will cease occupying his office at the Capitol. He will find it better to call congressmen down to the White House."

After all has been said there are those who think it will very doubtful whether President Wilson will adhere to his purpose to occupy his room at the Capitol. He is not likely to yield his opinion that the President should maintain closer relations with congress but this may be brought about without the occasional visits to the senate's vicinity.

Justice Henry Bischoff of the New York State Supreme Court plunged eleven stories down an elevator shaft to his death in the Immigrant Savings Bank building, New York, where he had office.

RECEIVING AND RETURNING CALLS WILL BE ORDERS OF THE DAYS JUST NOW.

From Saturday Advertiser.

Brigadier-General Funston got busy right away on the affairs of the Hawaiian Department yesterday. He also met all the officers connected with the state of the department and those of the First Hawaiian Brigade. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon General Macdonald, brigade commander and staff, including Major Penn, adjutant; Lieutenants Andrews and Peyton, aids, with the officers of the department, including Colonel Campbell, adjutant; Colonel Galbraith, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, chief surgeon; Major Conklin, chief of staff; Major Cheatham, chief quartermaster; Captain Johnson, chief signal and ordnance officer; Major Wooten, chief engineer officer; Captain Edwards and other officers attached to the headquarters corps, paid their official calls. The general's office is not a reception room and was crowded to the limit during the brief time in which the general exchanged greetings with the officers who are to serve under him.

At ten o'clock this morning, General Funston, accompanied by Major Conklin, will call upon Rear-Admiral Moore, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station, and about eleven will call upon Governor Fear.

During the coming week it is expected that the consular general and consuls will officially call upon the general.

Just when General Funston will visit the posts of his command is not known. Being an active man, however, it is believed that after getting the lay of the land as far as desk papers are concerned, he will visit the posts. At such time he will be received with full honors.

Brigade Marches.

At the other end of "Army Row" in the headquarters building, General Macdonald has taken up his quarters in two rooms, one of which is for his own use, and the other for Major Penn, adjutant, and Lieutenants Andrews and Peyton, his aids, and one clerk. They are somewhat cramped for room, judging by the suites of offices which they have just vacated to give way to General Funston.

However, the general and his staff, will probably be much in the field, particularly from now on until October, these being the field instruction months. The brigade will soon begin to receive tactical instructions in the field commencing with company marches which will afterwards be enlarged to battalion strength, then regimental, and finally the entire brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Twenty-fifth Infantry regiments. These brigade marches will take the troops around the island, up into the mountains and into all accessible places and some seemingly inaccessible. The brigade will form the "flying squadron" of the command.

Regimental Commanders.

On Monday morning, Colonel McGunagle and the commanding officers of regiments stationed at Schofield Barracks, will make an official call upon General Funston in a body. The delegation will include Colonel McGunagle, post commander; Colonel Beach, commanding the Fourth Cavalry; Colonel Rogers, First Infantry; Colonel McKennan, Twenty-fifth Infantry; and Major Cruikshank, First Field Artillery.

TEN THOUSAND FOR A STATUE WANTED

The Honorable Waiholo just wants \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting on the school lot at Lahaina, Maui, a suitable permanent statue of King Kamehameha III, to commemorate the signing of the first constitution of Hawaii. He introduced a bill about it yesterday in the house.

Principals G. S. Raymond of the Lahaina School favors the bill, saying so in a letter; only he calls it a "statute." He gives five reasons for his support, namely:

1. The first legislature assembled on the school grounds at Lahaina. This was the beginning of representative government in Hawaii. 2. Lahaina, the first capital, has no memorial to indicate its former importance. 3. The memorial would be of educational value to the people and children. 4. There was a former appropriation for this purpose, but it was not used. This shows the desire of the people for the "statute." 5. It will beautify the town.

For New Bonds.

Goodness wants \$15,000 to construct a road through the Waiohuli-Koeha beach homesteads, at Kihui, Maui.

In a new bill Kinsela wants \$1000 for the purchase of a right-of-way for the extension of the Kahala road through the Irwin property to the Kapiolani Park.

Divorce Fees.

Circuit courts shall require husbands, whether the suit is instituted by or against them, to pay their wives' attorneys' reasonable fees, upon suits for divorce, separation or annulment of marriage, if children's new bill, introduced yesterday, becomes law. This is now optional with the circuit judges, but the proposed law would make it mandatory.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. As many have a life, introduced yesterday, becomes law. This is now optional with the circuit judges, but the proposed law would make it mandatory.